

[From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 30.]
The Dogma of State Extinction.

It is rare in our country that principles of public policy can be discussed with moderation and candor, simply as principles, apart from the motives and purposes, imputed or real, of some who hold or oppose them. For instance, in the matter of the doctrine advocated by Mr. Sumner, in regard to the abolition of the State Government of the so-called Seceded States, it has been very common for the patrons of this dogma to impute the opposition it encounters to a desire on the part of some people to protect slavery from the foreseen consequences of remitting the "conquered territory" of the South to Congressional government. That this is not a sufficient explanation of the opposition against this destructive doctrine we have been made apparent to some minds by the force of legal argument that has been arrayed against it, but if any one desires to see an embodied evidence of the fact that imputed opinions in the interest of slavery do not prejudice this question as it is treated by some who deem the theory to be very erroneous and dangerous, he can find it in the subjoined observations, made on the recent article of Mr. Sumner by the Hon. Albert G. Riddle, of Ohio, than whom, it is known, there is in the whole land no more thorough-going hater and opponent of slavery. He says:

"It does not by any means follow, because the President has established governments among the subdued rebels, that therefore Congress should. I have never understood that Congress may do anything because he does it. Our subjects rebelled; the President pursues them with an army to subdue and punish them. The territory he cannot conquer; it is ours, and he only removes those who criminally hold it. He cannot subjugate and abolish the existing State Governments. He drives from them the criminals who now hold and use them for evil. All intervening power he crushes out of course. Meantime the usual attendants of war accompany our army. A commander, by the presence and force of arms, is the governor of all, civil as well as military, within his lines. As his field becomes large, and his lines extend, his quasi civil duties become onerous and embarrassing. And hence the President has in several instances, as he had the most unquestioned right to do, appointed officers to relieve the commanders of this part of their duties, under the title of Military Governors. It is an office incident to war, and there is precisely the same power to appoint to it as there is to command an army. But this power can in no wise authorize Congress to declare the whole Government of a State vacated, and provide for that vacuum by its own legislation, though I cannot see why it may not provide, under what circumstances the President may appoint a Military Governor, prescribe his duties, define his power, &c., and, so far from having objection to that, it might be expedient to do so.

"I notice one other proposition of Mr. Sumner's more important perhaps than the place he thought proper to assign to it. This: 'Slavery is dependent upon the State Governments, and, as they have fallen, it perished with them. Slavery certainly can exist only by virtue of State legislation, and it may be that the assumption that the same blow that demolished the parent Government has also demolished slavery, helped very much to the conclusion that the Slave State Government had ceased. Can that assumption be sustained? If slavery has perished because the power that created it is extinct, has not every thing else perished also that was created or authorized by that same power? This will not do. For while many rights can be acquired independent of, and in the absence of municipal law, a still greater number, in our present state of civilization, are made to depend wholly upon direct legislation; and if a demolition of the legislative power can divest a man of one of these rights, it will of all. It has never been understood that even the conquest of a legislative power repeated the laws already enacted. They remain till the conqueror signifies his pleasure that they be abrogated. Slavery should in no event survive this war; but there are such other less questionable means for its destruction that the view of Mr. Sumner need hardly be insisted upon. If sound, then slavery is abolished, and it needs no legislation of Congress to uproot it.

"After all, the doctrine that the rebellion has destroyed the State Government, where it exists, is exceedingly captivating, and many are carried off their feet by it ere they have examined the ground on which it stands."

[From the Nat. Intelligencer.]
The Public Debt.

Washington letters state that the Treasury Department is preparing its statement of debt for Congress, and will report about as follows for the fiscal year ending September 30th. The statement, of course, only covers the adjusted debt, and does not touch unsettled claims:

Old public debt, interest 5 1/2 per cent.	\$67,281,591
Three years' 7 1/2-10th bonds.	132,996,950
Two years' six per cent bonds.	276,200
United States notes.	395,924,360
Fractional currency.	18,652,856
Twenty years' bonds, 6 per cent.	30,000,000
Oregon war debt.	459,876
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent.	158,436,437
Five-twenty bonds, 6 per cent.	256,039,231
Old past-due Treasury notes.	41,000
Total.	\$1,228,832,771

It is added that on the 1st of May, 1863, the average rate of interest-bearing debt was only three and five sixths per cent. On account of the large increase of sales of five-twenty the rate has been increased. It is impossible at present to arrive at an accurate statement of the whole debt.

An Irishman, who was troubled with the toothache, determined to have an old offender extracted; but there being no dentist near he resolved to do the job himself: whereupon he filled the excavation with powder, and being afraid to touch it off, he put a slow match to it, lighted it, and then ran to get out of the way.

A Rebel Officer's Confession.

Capt. W. H. Henderson, late of the rebel army, which he has left, after two years' service, from a conviction that the cause for which he fought was wrong, writes to the New Orleans Era:

The trans-Mississippi Department, commanded by General E. Kirby Smith, is conquered to day. The true, they may fall back into Texas, and make a show of resistance—for, indeed, it will only be a show—till they reach the mountainous regions in Western Texas, where they will keep up a bushwhacking warfare, till a want of the necessities of life will, in one year, compel them to sue for peace, and be willing to take it upon the terms of the United States Government, let them be what they may. A large majority of the Louisiana volunteers, commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. Mouton and Green and Spait, will never cross Sabine river to go into Texas. I will stake my existence upon it, that two-thirds of Taylor's army deserts him before he gets into Texas.

There is a great disaffection among the citizens of the country, who, previous to the Emancipation Proclamation of the President of the United States, were good Secessionists, are now as good Union men as they are rebels. They saw plainly that by complying with the proclamation the war could be brought to a speedy close, and the further effusion of blood evaded. But, all why did not the people of the rebel States comply? Gladly would seven-eighths of the non-slaveholding population have complied; but a proposition, or hint, of such a thing from any person, would have been the signal of death to him or her without ceremony. And then it would have frustrated the designs of Generals Lee, Joe Johnston, Bragg, Beauregard, Smith, Holmes, Magruder, Bill Yancey, etc. They all expect to be Presidents of the Confederate States; and before they would see the restoration of the Union—thereby blasting forever their political expectations for the future—they would see the soil of Texas crimson with the blood of her (partly deluded and trodden down) people.

I assert, positively, that it is not the fault of the citizens of the States in rebellion that the war is not ended and the Union reconstructed. Twelve months ago, if the legal voters of the rebel States could have gone to the polls and voted their sentiments perfectly untrammelled, they would have voted reconstruction by two-thirds majority. The U. S. Government should wage a war of extermination against them and never lay down the sword till Jeff. Davis, with every other leader of this rebellion, may be seen dangling from the limbs of trees at the end of a rope. I have witnessed scenes in the Confederate army, perpetrated upon the helpless and the unoffending by Confederate soldiers, that would make humanity itself blush. When Gen. Taylor retired from the Teche last summer (or the latter part of last spring, I believe), there was scarcely a farm house in the line of march but what bore ocular proof of the depredations of Sibley's men; and the only excuse they gave for robbing the citizens was that they did not want to leave it for the Yankees.

They even went so far as to shoot cattle down on the prairie, and leave them lying to be eaten by buzzards. I saw a Texas soldier shoot a soldier's wife's cow in her yard, and it the only one she had—and because she remonstrated, set her house on fire and turn her and her little ones out doors. Who, I ask, is responsible for all this? Echo answers, Jeff. Davis & Co., and the ghosts of thousands of helpless women and children, and poor deluded soldiers, will loom up before him in the day of judgement, and point their long skeleton fingers toward his naked spirit, and enumerate the sufferings and insults which he caused them in this world—and the testimony will sink him deeper and deeper into his Satanic Majesty's den, till the creakings of the fastenings will die away in the distance.

The stronghold of the Western rebel forces is Galveston, and is nothing to compare with those at Vicksburg and Port Hudson; and indeed they may be forced to evacuate Galveston without firing a gun. If Gen Banks penetrates Texas from the east toward Houston as far as the Natches or Trinity river, Magruder will fall back to Houston. The supplies of the Colorado river cut off from the Confederate Army, they are lost. A want of clothing, provisions and money has completely demoralized the trans-Mississippi Department.

An Unparalleled Feat in Iron Founding—The Twenty-inch Guns—Seventy-two Tons of Metal at one Heat.

The Pittsburg Dispatch of the 26th says: We have already noticed the fact that preparations were progressing at the Fort Pitt Works, in this city, for the manufacture of twenty-inch guns, the lathe, patterns, &c., being in an advanced condition. As the prepayment of manufacturing a gun of such a caliber, however, is one of great risk, it was determined to settle at least one point practically before attempting to mold the great gun, by melting, at a single heat, nearly the same quantity of metal as would be required for the twenty-inch. For this purpose two guns were molded of the fifteen-inch navy pattern, and each furnished with a twelve-inch instead of a fifteen-inch hollow core, making the rough weight of each of the guns nearly as great as that of the Columbiad fifteen-inch. These molds were placed side by side in the pits of the new foundry, and on Saturday morning five of the furnaces in the foundry were charged—three for the special purpose of casting the great gun and two for the ordinary work of the shop. The respective weights of these charges will give some idea of the capacity of these enormous furnaces, being thirty-four, nineteen, nineteen, thirteen and eight and a half tons, an aggregate of nearly ninety-four tons, and a far greater amount of metal, we believe, than was ever reduced in furnaces in a single establishment in one day. Seventy-two tons of this metal being the charge of the three large furnaces, where designed for the casting of the experimental guns. The metal was led from each of these furnaces to a large pool equidistant from each of the molds and communicating by two "runners" with the "gates."

About one o'clock the three furnaces were tapped in quick succession, and in a moment three streams of molten iron were pouring into the pool, from which, as the metal rose to the level of the openings, two fiery lines shot into each of the molds. The intense heat of the iron pouring along these seven streams, with the molten mass in the reservoir, seemed to have no extraordinary effect on the workmen, who performed their accustomed duties of skimming and clearing the molds with as much indifference as if the glowing metal surrounding them and filling the air with showers of sparks were harmless streams of water. Familiarity with such situations is apt to breed contempt of danger, but we believe that no accident has ever yet occurred at the works during the operation of casting. Notwithstanding the

unusually risky character of the experiment on Saturday, everything passed off successfully, and the streams of hot metal and cold water, poured into the molds without accident. The success of the experiment abundantly demonstrates the capacity of the works for the manufacture of guns of twenty-inch caliber.

A Newbern (North Carolina) correspondent of the New York Herald says that a commissioner, in a semi-official character, on the part of the Government at Raleigh, recently arrived at Newbern to broach a proposition long entertained by the North Carolina conservatives. His purpose so far as developed is to sound Northern people upon the feasibility of the assembling of a great national convention, at such time and place, and under such stipulations, safeguards and guarantees, as may be agreed upon by special commissioners to be appointed for the purpose by both the contending parties. Furthermore, it is expressly to be understood that if such convention should be ordered and held, and delegates from all parts of the country assembled thereat, the result of its deliberations shall be presented to the people at large, who, through a free ballot, unawed by military, and held to no personal responsibility for the vote they may cast, shall express themselves either in favor of or against the proposition determined upon.

The same writer says that the Raleigh Standard has been revived. The editor tries to vindicate his course as opposed to the Davis mal-administration of North Carolina, and to prove that he has always been a consistent Southern rights man. He says nothing about a return of North Carolina to the Union.

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT MORGAN AND HIS MEN.—The Richmond Examiner publishes in full the correspondence which has passed between the rebel Commissioner Ould and General Meredith, the agent of exchange on the part of the Federal Government in regard to the treatment of John Morgan and his men. On the 30th of July Gen Meredith notified the rebels that John Morgan and his officers would be placed in close confinement, and held as hostages for the members of Col. Streight's command. On the 1st of August Commissioner Ould sent a protest to this action, alleging that Col. Streight's command were "treated exactly as the other officers held in captivity" by the rebels, and adding that in retaining Col. Streight, the Confederate authorities had only followed the example of the Federal Government, which had "claimed and exercised the right to retain officers and men indefinitely, not only upon charges actually preferred, but upon mere suspicion." Commissioner Ould also requested to know the nature of the "close confinement" to which Morgan and his men were to be subjected. On the 23rd of August he repeated this inquiry, adding that Col. Streight was satisfied with his treatment, "but if you wish him," he added further, "put in a felon's cell, we are pursuing exactly the course to effect it."

On the 30th of September General Meredith apprised Commissioner Ould that "the United States authorities had nothing whatever to do with the treatment that Morgan and his command received when imprisoned at Columbus; such treatment was wholly unauthorized." To this, on the 2d instant Mr. Ould again demanded an explanation of the action of our authorities, expressing his surprise that, in two interviews had with General Meredith, the latter had not informed him how it was that Morgan and his men had been permitted by the United States authorities to receive such "unauthorized treatment."

On the 15th instant, Mr. Ould communicated to General Meredith a letter from one of Morgan's officers, affirming that Morgan was still confined in a penitentiary, and that a "new excuse" for that course had been set up. Mr. Ould again inquired whether this treatment of Morgan was to be continued, either with or without the consent of the United States authorities.

Here the correspondence ends, having apparently produced no result. The Savannah Republican says, however, that General Neal Dow is to be exchanged for Morgan, and this may be true.

A CITY IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—The resident population of Virginia, Nevada Territory on the 1st of July, was estimated at fifteen thousand, the daily average number of transient visitors being as many more. Main street, which is the Broadway and Wall of the city, is some three quarters of a mile in length, is crowded with every grade and description, a large proportion being elegantly dressed males and females.

The buildings on Main street are mostly brick, the first story iron, open in front. This gives a light, cheerful appearance to the street, especially in the night time, when brilliantly lighted with gas. Many of the buildings in the city are provided with vaults and salamanders; the four and five story brick and iron front fire proof, now going up, all have one or both of these indispensable features. Some of the streets are so blocked up with lumber, brick, and mortar, that teams are at times unable to get along; common laborers get from \$4 to \$2 a day, without board.

The city supports four daily newspapers, a theatre, opera house, several churches, a number of negro minstrels and melodists, to say nothing of the institutions already enumerated above. No one who has not been there can form an idea of the amount of treasure to be seen in passing through Main street. At Wells & Fargo's banking house and express office it is not uncommon to see tons of "silver bricks" wheeled in and out in the course of an hour. These "bricks," in shape, resemble the ordinary fire brick, but are much larger, and from nine hundred and eighty-five to nine hundred and ninety per cent fineness, which is ten to fifteen per cent pure silver, averaging some \$1,800 each.

The eight drafts sold frequently amount to \$100,000. Sums of \$20 and upwards are usually paid in \$20 pieces. No paper currency there, or in any of the mining towns west of the Rocky Mountains—Salt Lake City being the only place where paper circulates for money. So much for a city less than six years old.

The following is a correct list of rebel prices at Atlanta, Ga., on the 6th ult.: Printing paper \$2 per lb; chickens, \$3 per pair; flour, \$35 per 100 lbs; bacon, \$1 50 per lb; beef, \$10 per lb; butter, \$1 75 per lb; eggs, \$1 per dozen; cabbage, \$1 apiece; potatoes, \$12 per bushel; calico, \$3 per yard; shoes, \$40 a pair; boots, \$70 a pair.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

A Letter from Gen. Lee.

A correspondent from the Pennsylvania Reserves sends us the following letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army. It appears that an English gentleman named Lowe, residing near Prince William City, Va., who has a safe guard from Provost Marshal General Patrick, guaranteeing him protection in property and person as a British subject, applied to General Kilpatrick, on the recent occasion of our advance, for a guard, which was afforded him in the detail of women belonging to the First Ohio Cavalry. General Kilpatrick, as is known, was driven back, and these men were about to take to the bushes and make their escape, when Mr. Lowe assured them that he would ask the rebel authorities to regard them as non-combatants. This application was made and elicited the following reply from the rebel General:

HEADQUARTERS OF VIRGINIA, Oct. 16, 1863.
Mr. Lowe, Prince William City:
Sir.—Two privates of the Federal cavalry, who were captured while guarding your property (H. R. Kingman and Wm. Vincent, company A, First Ohio Cavalry, Gen. Kilpatrick's escort), have been turned over to the Federal surgeon left in charge of their wounded near Bristol Station, with their horses. I do not regard them as prisoners of war. They will accordingly be released without parole. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

A BIG CLAIM FOR PRIZE MONEY.—A very important movement is on foot, among some officers of the squadron which captured New Orleans, in regard to prize money. According to the appraisement (furnished the Navy Department by Admiral Farragut, of the number of vessels captured by the squadron in the Mississippi, the amount to be paid to the officers and crews would be about \$750,000 for vessels alone. But there are other items of far greater magnitude, which are probably to be brought before Congress this term. The leading officers of the fleet think that the restoration of the mint at New Orleans, the new Custom House, and several other important Government buildings, as well as millions worth of Government property, are worth prize money as well as the capture of vessels. Indeed, it is said that Admiral Farragut put in a claim of twelve millions; but this is not confirmed. A very large amount, however, is to be applied for—say three or four millions; and a gentleman who has the matter in hand, informed me that if the money asked for is gained, the lowest share of any sailor in the fleet will be something like \$700. There is an evident inclination on the part of the National Legislature, and indeed on the part of the Government generally, to testify in some way their appreciation of the unparalleled valor of the captors of New Orleans, and it is probable that it will find vent in this way. [Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

THE INSURRECTION IN ST. DOMINGO.—The account telegraphed from a Boston paper a few days ago that the insurrection in St. Domingo had been suppressed proves to have had no foundation in fact, but on the contrary, the New York Journal of Commerce says, a more general hostility is manifested, and the symptoms of disaffection are more widespread. Gen. Vargas, the new Captain General, despatched by the Spanish authorities, is compelled to content himself for the present with a survey, from an adjacent island, of the territory assigned to his jurisdiction. The Imperial Government evidently has on hand a big job, in the effort to bring the Dominicans once more into subjection. It is only a little more than two years since St. Domingo became a second time a Spanish colony. By an act bearing date March 18, 1861, the republic was declared annexed to the Spanish crown. This deed was accomplished through the perfidy of President Santana, who, finding himself in universal detestation, devised means to prolong his term of office by selling the liberties of the people. The inhabitants vainly believed that when the nature of this transaction became known to the court at Madrid, the Government would refuse to yield its sanction; but they were destined to disappointment, for on the 5th of April ensuing, the annexation was publicly proclaimed, despite the remonstrances of the neighboring republic of Hayti and other friendly powers. It is not surprising, then, that discontent breaks out once more in open rebellion. Nor would it be strange if Spain, to extricate herself from a difficult position, finally determines to evacuate the island.

This is an important decision under the revenue laws:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1863.
SIR: In reply to yours of the 23d inst., I have to say, that while the law does not explicitly require the manufacturer of playing cards to affix stamps proportioned to the retail price, he would be clearly subject to the penalties provided if he failed to affix stamps proportioned to the price at which he sells. By the act of March 3, the person who offers playing cards for sale is to be deemed the manufacturer, and he is consequently required to see that such articles are stamped at the rate provided for the price at which he sells.

Very respectfully,
EDW. McPHERSON, Deputy Com.
PHILIP SPEED, Esq., Collector Int. Rev., Louisville, Ky.

REBEL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The Atlanta Intelligencer contains the following racy morsel from its correspondents at the front:

Applications for leaves of absence in Gen. W. H. T. Walker's division of Gen. A. E. Hill's corps were endorsed by General Walker "disapproved but respectfully forwarded to General D. H. Hill. General H. endorsed it, approved upon the ground that brave men of the army should be permitted to go home whenever practicable; otherwise all the children to be born during the war and the usual period afterward will be the offspring of the cowards at home who have substitutes and otherwise exempt. Gen. Walker, upon the return of the application, cheerfully withdrew his disapproval, and permitted the brave soldier to go home.

Petroleum Nasby writes that the Democracy in his county, since the October election, have "changed their base" and among others adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That we ain't ez much concerned about our habib corpses ez we wuz afore the election."

Farm For Sale.

OFFER for sale MY FARM, in Franklin county, situated between the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike and the Kentucky river, CONTAINING ABOUT 800 ACRES. 150 acres in good timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation, and well watered, the land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Grass, and Tobacco. The improvements are good, consisting of a Dwelling House, and other necessary out buildings, an excellent Still House, with Steam Engine, a Mill and all necessary fixtures for making from 2 to 4 barrels of whiskey per day. There is also a good old orchard and a young orchard of the best selected fruit. I also have for sale 44 ACRES of first rate grain land on Glenn's creek, in Woodford county, adjoining the Germany Stone Meeting House. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call on me on the premises, I will give a good bargain. WILLIAM BRIGHTWELL.
Oct. 7, 1863-wktwlm.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office. I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of FAMILIAR GROCERIES, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at Small Profits, for Cash. No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash. I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment. I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it. R. P. PEPPER.
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-1f.



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Fisk, of Graham and myself purchased an entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.



We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers, in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms. Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to J. W. FISK & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-wktwlm.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY.....JAS. M. SAFFELL.
GRAY & SAFFELL.
ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins; Plain and Plaid Merinos; Plain and Plaid Wool Delaines; And a large variety of other dress goods. Bleached and Brown Cottons; White Goods, of every description; Plaid Cottons; Jeans & Linings; Cloths; Cassimeres; and Vestings; Hosiery; Caps; Ladies Shoes; Queensware; Glassware; And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house. We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, DOOR MATTS, &c., &c., &c. Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one. P. S. We are receiving seasonable goods every week. GRAY & SAFFELL.
Sept. 11, 1863-1f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes, men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farmers. J. W. COMBS, Sheriff Woodford County.
September 11, 1863-1ds.

Bryant's Commercial Directory

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session. Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp. Address THOS. J. BRYANT.
August 12, 1863-3m.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-1y.

Medical Notices.

I HAVE associated Doctor Wm. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. HUGH RODMAN.
Frankfort, August 12, 1863-3m.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALDS.
July 25-wktwlm.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S

WHOLESALE COLUMN!
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TODAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO., CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS

AT WHOLESALE

We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

IN CINCINNATI.

Which we offer to Merchants at

LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

COR. FIFTH AND VINE.

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS.

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVELT SQUARE SHAWLS,

WATERVELT DRAIN SHAWLS,

WATERVELT LONG SHAWLS,

WATERVELT MOURNING SHAWLS,

MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,

MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,

NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,

RICH PLAID SHAWLS,

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

BRUNNEN'S SKIRTS,

WASHINGTON SKIRTS,

ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

BLEACHED

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT

WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth W.,

Attawagan XX., Greene, White Rock,

Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-8

and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE		
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,		
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.		
THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.		
The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.		
ASSETS.		
Real Estate unimproved.	Par Value.	Market Val.
Cash on hand and in Bank.	\$87,963 18	
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit.	111,965 05	
Hartford, P. & N. E. R. R. Co. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	\$44,000	39,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	3,500	4,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co. (Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	10,000	12,200 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad Co. (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	27,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R. Co. (G. T. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	27,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R. Co. (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	25,500 00
P. E. W. & Co. Railroad Co. (Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	25,500 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	20,000	22,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	38,000	41,500 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	30,000	32,400 00
N. J. R. & T. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	19,000	19,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	10,000	10,600 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	3,000	3,360 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest.	10,000	12,100 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	29,250 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly.	75,000	86,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	35,000	42,940 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	26,000	26,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1855), 6 per cent, annual interest.	60,000	67,200 00
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	28,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	205,000	209,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	125,000	135,000 00
United States (5-20s) Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	100,000	109,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, (August), 7 1/2-10 per cent, semi-annual interest.	57,300	60,165 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	10,000	10,500 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., quarterly interest.	31,000	35,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest.	15,000	15,450 00
Conn. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest.	20,000	22,800 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest.	100,000	112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest.	25,000	26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 pr. ct., semi-annual interest.	75,000	45,000 00
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest.	101,530 70	
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863.	18,890	15,880 00
500 Shares Hartford and N. H. R. R. Co. Stock.	50,000	90,000 00
200 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock.	25,000	25,500 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock.	10,700	15,515 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock.	5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares Chicago & N. W. R. R. Co. Stock.	5,000	5,250 00
50 Shares Stafford B'nk S'tk.	5,000	5,150 00
36 Shares Eagle B'nk S'tk.	1,800	1,800 00
Providence, R. I. B'nk S'tk.	20,000	21,000 00
200 Shares Revere B'nk S'tk.	20,000	21,000 00
100 Shares Safety Fund B'nk S'tk.	10,000	10,300 00
200 Shares Boston, Mass. B'nk S'tk.	20,000	16,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	9,000 00
200 Shares Merchants Bank S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	10,000 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	13,750	13,750 00
440 Shares Farmers & Merchants B'nk S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	44,000	51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford B'nk S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	50,000	71,500 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Phoenix B'nk S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	30,000	32,100 00
250 Shares State B'nk S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	25,000	30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. R. R. B'nk S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	7,500	11,250 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'nk S'tk., N. Y. City.	40,000	42,000 00
200 Shares B'nk of Am. S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	39,000 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	32,000 00
500 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'nk S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares City B'nk S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	14,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
200 Shares B'nk of Commerce S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	20,400 00
100 Shares Bank of Albany S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
800 Shares Importers and Traders B'nk S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	31,800 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	13,000 00
200 Shares Market B'nk S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	20,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics B'nk S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'nk S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan B'nk S'tk., N. Y. City.	40,000	46,000 00
520 Shares Merchants Bank S'tk., N. Y. City.	41,000	44,280 00
400 Shares Bank of N. Y. S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau B'nk S'tk., New York City.	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River B'nk S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares B'nk of North Am. S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	21,000 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean B'nk S'tk., New York City.	20,000	20,900 00
400 Shares Peoples B'nk S'tk., New York City.	10,000	10,600 00
500 Shares Phoenix B'nk S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	11,200 00
300 Shares Union B'nk S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City.	15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company.	\$2,952,245 85	
LIABILITIES.		
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors.	None.	
Losses adjusted and due.	None.	
Losses adjusted and not due.	\$ 5,628 83	
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proof.	137,107 12	
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.		
Total liabilities.	\$142,735 95	
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.		
HARTFORD COUNTY.		
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said ETNA Insurance Company.		
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President. LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.		
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24th day of July, 1863.		
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.		
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,		
Frankfort, July 2, 1863.		
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.		
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.		
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.		
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,		
Frankfort, July 2, 1863.		
No. 20. Renewal.		
This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the ETNA Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above recited, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.		
[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.		
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.		
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.		
The following is a list of licensed ETNA agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:		
Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.		
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade.		
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton.		
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison.		
Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas.		
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll.		
David R. Murray, Cerveret, Beck's ridge county.		
Alex. S. McDuffy, Danville, Boyle.		
Stephen Eliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin.		
Fred. H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon.		
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin.		
Sam'l. Stillwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming.		
Nash Spaulding, Georgetown, Scott.		
Philo H. Hilkey, Henderson, Henderson.		
A. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian.		
Stephen Powers, Harrodsburg, Hancock.		
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer.		
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette.		
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard.		
Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion.		
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson.		
Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason.		
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.		
Chas. T. Clinton, New Castle, Henry.		
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine.		
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen.		
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell.		
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Davies.		
Wm. W. Masie, Paris, Bourbon.		
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken.		
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison.		
Wm. B. Casey, Springfield, Washington.		
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston.		
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby.		
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln.		
Dart M. Williams, Versailles, Woodford.		
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke.		
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin.		
July 20-22.		

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for terms of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jail of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.
By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.
I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, to the person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to me, or CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black necktie, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair, light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson County.
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.

Stray Notice.
ANDERSON COUNTY, SCOT.
TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. Maler, one SORREL MARE, six years old, a small star in the forehead. Appraised to seventy dollars by the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 25th day of September, 1863.

G. W. CATLETT, J. P. A. C.
Oct. 5, 1863-lmw.

NOTICE.
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISAAC. He is about 40 years of age, weighing 150 pounds, black color, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Says he belongs to Sarah Wood, of Nashville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.
Oct. 7, 1863-lm.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.
Maenbo, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,
or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.
Smoking. Fine Cut Cheiving. Smoking.
Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,
No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,
No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Cavendish,
No. 1 & 2, Fine Cut Cavendish, Turkish
mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.
April 24, 1863-ly.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jail of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
Sept. 2, 1863-w&tw3m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S
SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

TERMS—Per session of five months, \$10.
July 22, 1863-ft.

Farm for Sale.
I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenston, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains 160 ACRES of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder well suited for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable, and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wishing to buy a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is other land adjoining which can be had on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, August 5, 1863-3m.

Citizen of said county of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM BROWN and JOHN BROWN were committed to the City county jail for the murder of James B. Lytle an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have fled from justice, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and their delivery to the jailer of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 26th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.
William Brown is about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, hazel hair, dark complexion, weighs about 144 pounds, quick spoken, talks in speech, said to be left-handed, and has a scar on his left thigh. John Brown is about 21 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, light hair, eyes of greyish cast, earthly complexion, stern and low countenance, one bone of his right arm has been broken. Wm. and John Brown are brothers.

Sept. 26, 1863-w&tw3m.

Notice.
TAKEN up as a stray, by John C. Frazier, of Franklin county, living on the Georgetown road, and seven miles from the latter place, TWO HORSES, one a DARK BAY, six years old next spring, shod all round, with small white spots on each side of his withers, supposed to be saddle marks, no other marks perceptible; also a LIGHT SORREL HORSE, five years old, shod all round, left eye out, and has some white hairs on his back, supposed to be caused by the saddle. The bay horse is sixteen hands high, the sorrel horse about fifteen hands high, and appraised to one hundred and seventy five dollars. Given under my hand, this 12th of October, 1863.

H. C. GREENUP, J. P. E. C.
October 14, 1863-lmw.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Boyle county, as a runaway slave, on the 7th day of August, 1863, a negro boy calling himself WESLEY. He is about 13 years of age, black color, weighs about 125 pounds. Says he belongs to James Colyer, of the State of Tennessee. He was committed by William R. Taylor.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.
Oct. 9, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE SHELBY county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself ANTHONY. Said man is about 5 feet 11 inches high, copper complexion. Says he belongs to Peter Heley, of Adams county, Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

H. BURNETT, J. S. C.
Oct. 16, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LIVINGSTON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. Says he belongs to George Elliott, of Montgomery county, Tennessee. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 140 pounds, has a scar on his right cheek.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 9, 1863-lm.

THE NINTH SESSION
OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, September 7, 1863, and continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
July 6, 1863.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

The business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-ft.

MARTIN FAHY, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
HAVING rented the Carpenter's Shop of the late firm of Geo. W. & Hiram Berry, the undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to contract for all kinds of carpenter work, and will execute the same in the most skillful manner. Custom solicited and entire satisfaction promised. Call and see him before you contract with others. He may be found at the residence of E. Burns, on Broadway street, or at his shop. Orders left with Mr. Burns, in his absence, will be attended to.

Frankfort, July 24, 1863-6m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself BILL SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Gabbert, of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender made, and will weigh about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN C. SMITH, J. B. C.
August 26th, 1863-lm.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that A. G. WILKINS, of the 15th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, was murdered by some unknown persons, in the county of Pendleton, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 20th day of October, A. D. 1862, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
Oct. 20, 1863-w&tw3m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE MADISON county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of July, 1863, a negro boy calling himself HENRY. He is about 16 years of age, weighs about 120 pounds, very bright mulatto. Says he belongs to James Williams, of the State of Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JNO. N. CRUTCHER.
P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.
Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862-May 14-ft.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased this Capital Hotel for a term of years, and it is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES.
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.
Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862-May 14-ft.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY